of The N. Y. Tribi NIAGARA FALLS, June 1, 1860. I have accidentally fallen in here with The Albang Erening Journal of Monday last, in which find the following:

" MR. SEWARD'S DEFEAT.

MINIOR BANKER.

\* Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

\* Washington, May 20, 1360.

\* The excitements of the week over the Presidential nomination.

\* The excitements of the week over the Presidential nomination. The excitements of the week over the Presidential assimilation have been very great at the Capital.

While Mr. Seward's ability and services have been cheerfully recognized, there was a prevailing sentiment, sinest universal among the Members of both Houses, that it would be impossible to elect him.

Altogether. I may say, the feeling among the Republicans of Congress, with few exceptions, was rather that of sprehension of his nomination than any other.

And at last, when the time came, and it was amounted that a telegraph had been received, saying that Mr. Lincula had been nominated by two majority over Mr. Seward, there was a feeling of relief experienced, and an expression of general waitsfaction that seemed to be unanimous.

Noting the control of the control of the position of the presidency the near who had begun so early and had labored so long a behalf of their cardinal doctrine. This was unquestionably their express with.

This correspondent of This Trimvac has been at work at

"This correspondent of THE TRINGNE has been at work at Washington, in Maine, and classwhere, for more than a year, sealously against Gov. Seward, not on the ground that he could not be elected, but because he was not in the ground that he could not be elected, but because he was not is to or of his election. "We question no man's privilege to oppose whom he pleases, nor do we impugn the motives of men; but we do object to all

ese false pretenses.
Mr. Greeley, Mr. Dans, Mr. Pike, &c., exercised a right be "Mr. Greeley, Mr. Dans, Mr. Files, &C., exercised a right be-longing to all electors and all Editors. Having triumphed, they can afford to drep the disguise. They had a perfect right— we repeat—to oppose Gov. Seward; but it is not right for hos-dity to assume the guise of friendship.

I do not quote this to embark in any persona debete, though unjustly assailed as guilty of "false "pretenses;" an allegation which I distinctly deny, and which is utterly refuted in the letter from which Mr. Weed quotes. But I wish to make it the text of a few observations of much more importance than any personal controversy can be inasmuch as they touch vital questions of public

There can be no doubt in any reasonable mind that we are entered in this country upon what may be fairly termed the Era of Corruption in the administration of public affairs. We have reached it by rapid, and in some sort, natural stages. Not that all the corruption of mankind has at once centered upon our time, but circumstances have conspired to give it a remarkable development at this period. I confidently assume that the municipal government of New-York City, the legislation of New-York State (as well as some other States), and the action of Federal authority during the two past Administrations, are so well known to the public that this declaration will, without more elaborate proof, pass unchallenged by the intelligent reader.

At this juncture, the Republican party has risen to a preminent position in the country, and claims to be able to take possession of the National Government. Its fundamental principles of government have been often and clearly expressed, and are perfectly well known. Its theory of administration has been far less distinctly understood, and has never been authoritatively promulgated.

Now, in the Republican party, as in every other party coming suddenly into prominence, there are individuals belonging to different schools on this question of administration. There are those who hold to loose maxims of official conduct; who be-Leve in the virtues of lavish expenditure; who, in brief, believe in plundering generally as the most certain method of compacting and vitalizing a party. On the other hand, there are those who disbelieve in such methods, and who hold firmly to the belief that strict integrity and a wise economy in the management of affairs form the only just truth is that an incipient conflict has existed in the Republican ranks as to which of these schools should dominate in the prospective Republican Administration. This conflict showed itself in the contest for the Presidential nomination at Chicago; and it is what Mr. Weed dimly alludes to when he assuils me because I have ventured in advance to state the existence of the conflict, and to express a deep solicitude lest the Republican party should, etere being awake to its dangers, find itself under the lead of guides likely to plunge it into mextricable misfortune-in a word, become rotten before it was ripe. I have not believed in the New-York school of politicians. I have detested their theories, and deplored their practices. And when I eay the "New-York school," I hope not to be misunderstood; for there are as honest men among New-York politicians as anywhere else.

It is not necessary to waste words in exhibiting the necessity that the Republican Administration, when it shall come into power, shall stand clear of all entanglements and association that shall have a tendency to bring suspicion and reproach upon it. This is a point that does not need arguing. Everybody of common honesty will admit it. And in view of the fact that ours is especially an era of corruption, and that the Republican party is a new party, with a reputation to make, and that it is to be closely scrutinized by a jealous hostility, it is preëminently important that it should so organize the personnel of its Administration, and so arrange its surroundings and influences of every nature, as to be at once above reproach and above suspicion. It should come into power standing upon a platform not only of sound principles, but of perfect integrity, straightforward honesty, and a rigid economy in the expenditure of the public money. At no time in the history of our Government has it been more a duty to raise the flag of Retrenchment and Reform; for at no time have the maxims of common prudence and honesty been so enscrupulously disregarded as by the present National Administration, and by various State and Municipal Administrations as well.

If we would save the Republican party, as well as our institutions, from a stinging and world wide reproach, all good Republicans should unite to bring back the Government to the honest discharge of its legitimate duties.

It is a most gratifying and hopeful circumstance that the Chicago Convention, while unquestionably recognizing the fact of the conflict in question, did resist the pressure upon it to put the lead of the party into hands that it was feared would have wielded it in defiance of the maxims of purity. integrity, and economy. It may seem harsh to use these terms, but the truth will bear its own weight. The party did, mainly by necessity, but partly by deliberate resolve, purify itself at the start from complications and imputations that would have hung like a mill-tone about its neck had

It was in this view that the Chicago contest was regarded with such deep interest by leading Republicans at Washington. It was this aspect of the case that led many to look upon it as involving future results wholly outweighing all questions of individual success or defeat, or even present success in the election. It was felt that if the Republican party could not triumph on the high ground of an unimpeachable administration of affairs, as well as on the questions of fundamental

it gone into power under their oppressive burden.

principles, it were better for the cause of truth and righteousness that it should not win, but wait.

If but a comparatively few were found to express these ideas in advance of the Chicago nomination, it was because the public mind had not been turned to them. But because they were entertained and expressed by some, it is the hight of injustice to allege that the affirmation of Mr. Seward's total unavailability as a candidate, by the same parties, was a "false pretense," as is all ged by Mr. Weed. There is so inconsistency whatever between the two positions. The latter was the one mainly relied on and urged, because it was deemed conclusive and presented a positive aspect of manifest truth. If the public discussion of the other has been withheld, it was from motives of delicacy and prudence, and such reticence will, by all right-judging minds, be esteemed a merit, and not a cause of reproach.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW-JERSEY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEWARK, N. J., June 4, 1860.

A formal correspondence from this section-little more than a stone's throw from New-York city-may seem of little moment; but, inasmuch as New-Jersey is expected to play no small part in the coming campaign, some interest may properly attach to the general indications bereabout.

One of your cotemporaries has given publicity to a false impression respecting Gov. Olden, to the effect that he would support the Bell and Everett ticket. When the Governor first saw or was informed of the report, he very clearly indicated that that was his first knowledge of the fact, and seemed disposed to estimate it as a piece of unreliable intelligence. There is an attraction of affinity in that general integrity and manliness common to him and honest Abraham, that will not admit of his casting his vote in aid of the Democratic party. This may be relied upon, all assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding. Most of your readers will bear in mind that Gov. Olden was a compromise candidate of the two wings of the Opposition, and his example will doubtless find some instators.

I am speaking advisedly when I cup atteally assert that, so far as heard from, the Opposition of this State are united in their support of the Chigago nominees. There are barely two mess in this city known to advocate the Bell and Everett ticket.

The honorable and conscientious supporters of Mr. knowledge of the fact, and seemed disposed to estimate

cate the Hell and Everett ticket.

The honorable and conscientious supporters of Mr. Fillmore in 1856 are not disposed to again submit to the blandis' ments of corrupt political wire-pullers, and have their votes made to aid their bitterest enemies; more especially, as recent developments at Washington have requed this matter to a certainty.

The friends of Mr. Seward in this State are many,

and almost all men of first-class min is, and thoroughly imbud with the principles of progressive Democratic Republicanism, though they do not by any means comprise all the talent nor all the force of the purely Kepublican party. The nomination of their representative man would have brought these friends into the tive man would have brought these friends into the field with a vim, and at personal sacrifices that would doubtless have assonished some people; but that is passed. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was exceedingly well received, and is every day growing in a favor with all classes of the Opposition. The idea of nominating a man for the Presidency possessed of honority as a leading characteritie is a perfect "sunner."

esty as a leading characteristic is a perfect "stunner" to the Democracy; and if they recover in time for their Bahimore Convention, they will be lucky.

Of the three daily English papers published here, two—The Mercury and Advertiser—support Lincoln and Hamlin, while The Journal does not go Lincoln and Hamlin, nor Douglas either; but is exceedingly patriotic, and anxious to do the State some service by aiding to elect some sound, high-toned, energetic, and economical Democrat to the residency—names Bu-h-nan, for instance.

Until quite recently, two German daily papers were

Until quite recently, two German daily papers were published here; but one, a Democratic steet, has been obliged to roost lower, and is now issued semi-weekly. The New-Jersey Freic Zeitung is a German daily of much influence, with an increasing circulation. It supports the Chicago nonimitions effectively. The reflective portion of the Germans are all Republicans, or very easily made such; for, while they have an enduring remembrance of the causes that sent them from "ratherland," they need only to be shown truthfully the relative positions of the two great political parties, and the choice is voluntarily and immediately made in favor of Freedom's great progressive cause.

-This is the reason of eloquence; but of all the ten thousand political speeches which it has lately been our duty to read, that of Carl Ochurz of Wisconsin, made at Milwankee last Wednesday, is perhaps the most eloquent and inspiring. We regret that we have not room to copy it.

-Westchester County is stirring. Under the anspices of the County Club the Republicans of Westchester County are to have a grand ratification meeting at the old Court-House, in White Plains, tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Horace Greeley and other well-known Republicans are to address the meeting. The call invites not only the Republican electors of the county, but all who are opposed to the present sectional A present.

-A correspondent in Dansville, N. Y., writes that on the evening of the 30th ult. the Republicans of that vicinity held a ratification meeting, which raised their hopes to a high point. After hearty speeches and the adoption of resolutions cordially indorsing the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, the meeting broke up with cheers and general enthusiasm. Our correspondent says: "This town is emphatically the Democratic corner of old Livingston, and the Republicans know and feel that they must work, in order to be successful next Fall; that they are prepared to do. They know that here, as well as elsewhere, all will depend on our energy and faith in our success, and let me assure you these qualities are not wanting here

-Another Georgian in the field! Henry L. Beaing, Chairman of the Georgia delegation at Charleson, has written the longest letter yet published on the political topics of the South

-The Hon. Sam. Galloway made a brilliant speech at a Republican meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday last. Mr. Galloway is one of the first stamp speakers in the country.

-Mr. Yancey has written a long epistle defending is celebrated "Scarlet Letter." What he meant to set forth in that document was, "That parties would secessarily prevail-and that on main remance should be in attempts to arouse the loyalty of the people, without reference to party connections, which, acting as a purifier of all parties in the South, would gradually cause them to cease their pitiful scramble for the spoils of the Government, and jointly direct their attention to the great wrongs done the South by sectional aggression."

- The Hon, J. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior. has written his letter in favor of a formal a toption by the Democratic party of the theory with regard to slave property involved in Chief-Justice Taney's Dred Scott decision. He says:

Scen decision. He says:

"Good faith now requires the Democratic party unhesitatingly to march up to this authoritative exposition of the Constitution. A triumph over the Republicans without this avowal, is an unmeaning victory.

The agits ion of this question of Slavery will never
cease till this end is attained; and I am firmly persunded that the Democratic party of the North will be
strenger with the people, with this sound, conservative, manly avowal, than they would be by shrinking
and is kulking from the issue."

tive, manly avowal, than they would be by shrinking and skulking from the issue."

—At some of the countless Republican meetings now holding in Michigan, the platforms for the speakers are constructed of rails. The State is good for 25,000 ma-

At a Democratic mass meeting in Memphis, Tenn. the other day, "Col. T. C. Hindman of Arkansas brought his giant strength to bear upon the Squatter Sovereignty bantling of Mr. Douglas, and strangled what little was left of the little monster."

-Mr. Marcus L. Ward, one of the New-Jersey delegates to Chicago, has visited Mr. Lincoln, and gives the following account of him:

"In his personal appearance, Mr. Liucoin is in many respects not unlike Mr. Clay of whom, by the way, he was an ardem admirer and an el quent atvocate; and he bas also much of the manner of that distinguished statesman. He receives his guests with great cordiality, and by his frank, open manner and fluent conversation puts at ease all who come in contact with him. In stature he is a fraction short of six feet four him. In stature he is a fraction short of six feet four inches, but owing to his slight form he appears even fuller. His head is large and well formed, his hair nearly black, his eyes dark gray, deeply set, and overlang by enormously heavy eyebrows. When speaking, his expression is very fine, and his voice is truly and the people, writes in a private letter from Cairo, to his house here, that "Lincoln's nomination in the people is a fraction should be an expression in a private convey-ance, and in such a way as to bring him in constant contact with the people, writes in a private letter from Cairo, to his house here, that "Lincoln's nomination in the people is a fraction should be a private convey-ance, and in such a way as to bring him in constant contact with the people, writes in a private convey-ance, and in such a way as to bring him in constant contact with the people, writes in a private letter from inches, but owing to his slight formed, his hair nearly black, his eyes dark gray, deeply set, and overland black, his eyes dark gray, deeply set, and overland black, his eyes dark gray, deeply set, and overland black, his eyes dark gray, deeply set, and overland black, his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black, his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black, his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black, his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black, his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes dark gray and well set and overland black his eyes and well set and overland black his eyes and have black his eyes and have black his eyes and have black his eyes and his eyes and have black his eyes and have black his eyes and h

melodious; but when at rest he would not, I think, be called handsome."

-Senator Fossenden of Maine wrote the following letter to the late Republican ratification meeting in Portland: " WASHINGTON, May 23, 1860.

"My Dean Sin: I should like, of all things, to be with you on the 30th, and to help you ratify the nominations. Apart from the pleasure of being at home at this pleasant season of the year, I should be happy to inations. Apart from the pleasure of being at home at this pleasant season of the year, I should be happy to congratulate my friends in person upon the favorable auspi es with which we commence the campaign, and to express my entire satisfaction with the doings of the Convention. Duty, however, will necessarily detain me here, and I must therefore content myself with this expression of thanks for your invitation, and regret that I am unable to meet your wishes.

"Good and true men have been selected to bear our tracked with this details and true men have been selected to bear our tracked with the season when the season when the season when the season when the season we have a selected to be a selected to selected to select the selected to selected t

standard. Mr. Lincoln will bear to the Executive chair great and unquestioned ability, a pure heart and a spot-less character.

You all know Mr. Hamlin, and nothing I can say

"You all know Mr. Hamlin, and nothing I can say will add to his reputation with those whom he has long cerved and faithfully. Our State feels a just pride in such a son, and nobly will she vindicate the hot or conferred on her through him.

"The Democratic party is rent in twain. Its sectional quarrel cannot be reconciled, for neither party is contenoing for truth, either in principle or practice; and no compromise can relieve the difficulty. Squatter (not Popular) Sovereignty is a transparent fallacy, which finds no sanction either in law or morals. Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery in the Territories is based upon an unwarrantable asthe Territories is based upon an unwarrantable as-sumption of indicial power over a question not sub-mittee for judicial decision, and is abhorrent to the prin-ciples on which our Government is founded. We op-pose to both of these heresies the uniform construction

given to the Constitution by those who made it; the long-established practice of the Government, and the eternal principles of Justice.

"In such a contest, with a platform broad and comprehensive, looking to the rights and interests of the whole people, and with such gallant and noble leaders, victory must wait upon our banners, for no patriots can victory must wait upon our banners, for no patriots can fail to uphold it. Your friend, very tru'y, "W. P. FESSENDEN."

The following is an extract from the letter of Mr. Samuel Fersenden, in whose office Mr. Hamlin was a student. This was also written for the Portland meet-

" Of the candidate for the second office in the Government, Mr. Hamlin, I can say more. I have known him personally from early life, and am proud to say that he was a student at law in my office. His charater has always been such, as a man of integrity and talent, as in my judgment renders him a proper candi-date for the office to which be has been nominated. Believing that he will do great honor to my native State in performing the duties of that important office, and having the most perfect confidence in his talents and integrity of principle, I most cordially unite in the ratification of his nomination.

"Most respectfully, your obedient servant.
"SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

" Portland, May, 1860,"

- The Houston Telegraph is afflicted by the tidings that Texas was (nominally) represented in the Chicago Convention. Here is its "splurge:"

THE TEXAS BLACK REPUBLICANS. "A wound and a dishoner shall they get, and their reproach hall not be wiped oncy."

At last we have the names of those persons who reresented Texas in the Chicago Convention. They ne us follows:

us follows:

State at Large.

J. Dunhan Hendingson, James Scott,
J. S. Strats. S. Firon.

J. Dunear Hendries, James Scott, J. S. Straces, First District.
E. J. Garrison, First District.

E. J. Garrison, Second District.
J. E. Chandler, We. Shagarst.
We give them for the purpose of asking our cotemporaries everywhere in the State to report where they live, who they are, and what is to be done with them. They have evidently presented themselves to an Abolition Convention as representing a party in this State. They went there as delegates, divided off into classes, four being from the State at large and two from each district. If there is a Black Republican organization in Texas, as this seems to indicate, it is high time tion in Texas, as this seems to indicate, it is high time the people of our State were made aware of the fact. If there is a secret clau on our soil, at work undermin-

If there is a secret clan on our soil, at work undermining our institutions, let it be traced up, the vail that hides it torn away, and let the people visit upon it the rate of the rattlesanke's den.

Or if these men went to Chicago and presented themselves as delegates without any authority, let that be known. Let the people of Texas know the men who have so foully slandered our Sinte as to represent that Anti-Slaveryism has a footbold here, and to claim for it on that account the attention of the Abolitionists. The outrage is deep and black. Let those who have perpetrated it receive their due reward.

Or, if further, these men did not go from Texas at all, but have filbedy attempted to represent a loyal State in the camp of her enemies, let that be known, and let not Texas wear the disgreece of having a serpent in her bosom, which wants but an opportunity to bury its fange in her vitals and then in like manner destroy her sister States.

troy her sister States.
It has been asserted in the Northern papers time and It has been asserted in the Normern papers and again that there was a growing Free-Soil element in Texas, and they have looked forward to the day when a belt of free soil should be made from Kansas to the Gulf. The fact that there were representatives from plish that result. It is evident they must have taken a deep interest in politics to have gone so far as they did to be present at the Chicago Convention. It is for Texas to take action in the most decided manner, and show her a preciation of those who have sought to disgrace her fair fame. Texas

Editors of Texas, inquire for these men. Give their names to the Sheriff of your County, and let their wheresbouts be made known.

We beg leave to assure The Telegraph that all the "Editors of Texas," and "Sheriffs" to boot, can never find the gentlemen who figured as Republisan delegates from Texas at Chicago. Reason-they ain't

-The Republican ratification meeting at Fredonia. Chau auqua County, on Wednesday last, was memorable as signalizing the accession to the Republican ranks of the Hon, James O. Putnam, hitherto one of the most prominent members of the American party in We quote from a brief report of his speech:

"He had anxiously desired, rince the last Presidential election, a consolidation of the American and Republican parties of this State, as they were consolidated in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, believing that they were battling mainly for the same measures and governmental policy, and for that end he had believed at Syrange and other News has they were batting manny and governmental policy, and for that end he had labored at Syracuse and other places; but other counsels had prevailed, and he had continued to act with that organization until the present time. This was the first time be had ever participated to a Papublican meeting. In cutting loose from the in a Republican meeting. In enting loose from the American party, he wished to cast no insinuations upon those who still adhered to it. He believed that they were still men of novie inpulses, and actuated by high and patriotic considerations. For the noninces of the late Baltimore Convention he cutertained the highest research. of the late Baltimore Convention he criertained the highest respect. He believed they were true and noble men, and worthy of the high places for which they were nominated. But he saw no chance for them to carry the Northern Stater, and his only hope in distenting the Democratic party, and thereby promoting the interests of the country, was in a union with the Repullicans upon the Chicago Platform and nominees."

Mr. George Barker, another American, also came forward at the same meeting, and earolled himself under the Republican banner, as the only means of overthrowing the corrupt Democracy and reforming the Administration of the Government.

-A stirring Republican ratification meeting was held at La Crosse, Wis., on the 28th ult. The Hon. C. C. Washburne addressed the meeting with great effect. A resolution of thanks to the Hou. John H. Potter, for his conduct in Congress, was upanimonsly adopted.

- The Boston Courier enthusiastically states that the Bell and Everett ticket in Massachusetts "will unquestionably sweep all before it in the Full election."

-There is to be a Douglas demonstration in Boston next Wednesday evening. Issue Davis of Worcester is to preside, and an effort will be made to adopt reso lutions instructing the Massachusetts delegates to the National Democratic Convention to vote for Douglas.

-Halloo! The Son, H. J. Raymond has written a letter to a Republican ratification meeting at Buffalo, in which he speaks somewhat as if he wished to be considered a member of the Republican party. "Republicans," he says, "are bound not only by fidelity to their party, but by the higher obligation of duty to their country and to the principles which they consider essential to its welfare, to support the nominations made at Chicago." However, this is about the time for political miracles.

-An intelligent merchant of Water street, New-

is well received in Egypt. In the epinion of several leading Democrats, I have heard quoted, the State is good for Lincoln by 20,000 over Douglas, or 60,000 over any other man. In Shawneetown, in 1856, there were only five Fremont votes-there are now 127 well-known and avowed supporters of Mr. Lincoln. In 1878, Lincoln received a greater vote in the State than Douglas, and his majority would tave been increased full 2,000, had not the Democratic preponderance in 17 counties, in this section of the State, been so overtowering that no cardidates, for members of Assembly, were nominated by the Republicans, and they allowed the canvass to go by defauit. In several weil-defined Republican counties, I heard active Republicans complain that the campaign is in danger of becoming spiritless for want of opponents, and it is a cu rent joke that they are about to have a 'grand hunt' to see they can scare up a live wide-awake Democrat."

-The Republicans of Troy, N. Y., held a ratification meeting on Friday night, and organized for the coming contest "The Central Republican Club," which is to have auxiliary clubs in every ward in that city, and every town in the county. The

ward in that city, and every fown in the county. The officers of the Central Club are as follows:

President, Charles R. Bichards: Vice Presidents, Thos. Coleman, Cole H. Bente, Martin I. Townsend, J. In M. Landon, Anthony Lawton, Serietaries, Wm. Hagen, Geoj. H. Hall, Geo. W. Demers, Wm. Madden, Faward McLuty.

We may be sure that Rensselaer county will do its

duty in behalf of Lincoln and Hamlin. -At a great Republican ratification meeting at Buffalo. on Thursday last, John L. Talcott, esq., who presided, spoke as fellows of our candidate for the Presi-

"In Abraham Lincoln we shall find a President who

"In Abraham Lincoln we shall find a President who will neither attempt to corrupt the press or bribe the representatives of the people. His is a nomination in every way eminently 'fit to be made.' Shall any of us then hesitate or falter in our present duty amid useless regrets for the past? No, rather let those who were most disappointed in the man of their choice be most zealous to show their devotion to the principles of which he was to us the illustrious exponent. Behold our standard-hearer, there he stands on the outermost verge of the Republican platform, erect and puffinehing, begring aloft in his stalwart hand the proud unflinching, bearing aloft in his stal wart hand the proud unflinching, bearing aloft in his stalwart hand the proud gonfalon of our party, its folds stretching from the trairies to the rea. On it are emblazoned in letters of living hight our sacred creed of human rights and equal justice, for which we have so long fought, and with which we have so often triumphed. I know that I speak in the spirit, nay, almost in the language of our Koman leader, when I say, follow that banner and its brave and trusty bearer into the thickest of the fray. Away with all private griefs and vain regrets. Close up the ranks and let the cry be onward. Let our wat hword be the noble motto of our Empire State, Excelsior. We have done well in times past-let u ful Recublicans of New-York, as ever, in the van of

-Senator Sumner wrote the subjoined letter to the ratification meeting at Buffalo:

"Dear Sin: My duties here will not allow me to be with you at Enfalo; but I shall unite with you in every generous word uttered for Freedom, and in every phelge wt enthusuatic support to the Republican candi-

dates.

"We have a Platform of noble principles, and candidates, each of whom, through his well known principles and his integrity of character, is a Platform in himself.

himself.

"Accept my thanks for the honor of your invita-tion, and believe me, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"CHARLES SUMNER "A. W. HARVEY."

-The Utica Telegraph says that Mr. Seward passed through that city on Monday last, en route for Washington. Some one asked him what he would say in Washington as to the probable result of the election in this State. "I will put Lincoln's majority at 70,000," said he. "That's pretty high," said some one in the crowd, "How do you figure it?" "Why, Michael McQnade said I would certainly have 50,000 in this State, if nominated, and Greeley asserted that any-body else could get 20,000 more than I, therefore Lancola must receive 70,000,"

-The Sarannah Republican is opposed to sending the recaptured negroes back to Africa. "When once landed on our shores, it is true economy and humanity to let them remain, to be incorporated with the thousands of their countrymen who came before them. A law providing for turning them over to the Governors of the Southern States in which they may be and to such persons as will insure their comfort and kind treatment, would far better answer the ends of morality and right, than the present mistaken and innuman policy of our Government."

-In his speech at the ratification meeting at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday last, the Hon. George Ashmun spoke of Abraham Lincoln, as follows:

"I know Abraham Lincoln well. I sat with him in Congress, and a trues or more loyal man never held a seat in the House of Representatives. You may say he is not the handsomest man in the world, but we did -The political journals of North Carolina would be not the handsomest man in the world, but we did a man of loyal heart, and we found him in Abraham Lincelin. And another reason. He is a Western man. He lives in the midst of one of those great prairies that spread out beyond the lakes, whose wealth, value, and power, few of us have properly appreciated. He is a man of Western origin and growth, who has grown with the narvelous growth of that marvelous region. In the memory of most of us, these Western plains were inhabited only by the buffalo and the red man; now we find there cities that rival those of the Atlan-tic, and a hospitality that excels anything we have ever knewn. There have gone our brothers and sisever kip will. There have gone our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters; there thrift and enterprise have gone; and there is, and is to be, the center of empire for this country. I want to strike hands with that great people; I want that we of the East should feel a proper sympathy in their interests and needs; and when that day comes, as may it never come, when the cry of 'distintion' shall be forced upon us, I want these hardy sons of the West to feel that they have brothers here. The theme is too great, but it is a useful one."

-Charles W. Russell, esq., of Wheeling, Va., delegate to Charleston, and now to Baltimore, has written a long letter, in which he states that

The convention at Baltimore will no doubt adop the 'Tennessee Resolution,' or some equivalent, ought to be cheerfully conceded by the North, and ought to be cheerfully conceded by the North, and it ought to satisfy the South. It is a moderate, constitutional ground, on which to adjust unhappy differences by mutual concession. It has been criticized as ambiguous. Almost every resolution announcing a general principle of moral or political right in terms of appropriate generality is liable to such envils. That platform which, by its rejection, led to a disruption of the convention was consilted. the convention, was equally vague. This resolution admits of only one fair construction, when considered with reference to the attending circumstances. Vouching past decisions and asserting the equal right of all citiz as to eather in the Territories with their property, it denies the power of Congress or a Territorial government to destroy or impair the rights of property; and there is but one sensible application now to be made of its learning or is required. language or its principles."

-The Southern Confederacy thinks that Howell Cobb and Senator Bigler of Peansylvania will be nominated by the Richmond Convention.

-An eminant Mamber of Congress from Peansylvania writes that "The speech of Gen. Cameron lately made at the

ratification meeting at Harrisburg is deemed most ex-traordinary by those who know the facts. He there stated that he desired the nomination of Mr. Seward, had be believed that he would have carried Pennsyl-nia. For five months past Mr. Camerou has been in the constant habit (when his opinions were asked) of a. For ave months has air. Cameron has been in a constant habit (when his opinions were asked) of terting that Mr. Seward could never have carried consylvation, and that his nomination was certain deat. This we know was the language held to deleates to the Convention, and others. Now, when they gates to the Convention, and others. Now, when the have acted on his opinion, he repudiates them, as d co-tradicts all the representations made by tuen, at Ch cago. His motives are hard to discover. The facts are beyond count.

-Long before Mr. Lincoln ever expected to be a Presidential candidate, he wrote the following excel-

"SPRINGFIELD, May 17, 1859. "Dr. Theodor Caristes—Dear Sir: Your letter, in which you inquire on your own account, and in behalf of certain other German citizens, whether I applied to the control of prove or oppose the constitutional provision in provision in the provision with the provision and whether I favor or oppose a fusion Massachusetts, and whether I favor or oppose a fusion that the other Opposition clements Massachusetts, and whether I favor or opposition elements of the Republicans with the other Opposition elements in the campaign of 1800, has been received.

"Massachusetts is a sovereign and indpendent State, and I have no right to advise her in her policy. Yet if the configuration is to what I have no right to draw a conclusion as to what I have been supported by the conclusion as to what I have been supported by the conclusion as to what I have been supported by the conclusion as to what I have been supported by the conclusion of the conclusion

any one is desirons to draw a conclusion as to what I would do, from what she has done, I may speak without impropriety. I say, then, that so far as I understand the Massachuseets provisions, I am against its adoption, not only in Illinois, but in every other place by the Governor—where he is visited every day by

in which I have the right to oppose it. As I understand the spirit of our institutions, it is designed to promote the elevation of men. I am, therefore, hostile to anything that tends to their debasement.

'It is well known that I deplore the oppressed condition of the blacks, and it would, therefore, he very incensistent for me to look with approval upon any measure that infringes upon the inalienable rights of white men, whether or not they are born in another land, or speak a different language from my own.

'In respect to a fusion, I am in favor of it whenever it can be effected on Republican principles, but upon no other candition. A fusion upon any other platform would be as incane as unprincipled. It would thereby lose the whole North, while the common enemy would still have the support of the entire South. The question in relation to men is different. There are good tion in relation to men is different. There are good and patriotic men and able statesmen in the South, whom I would willingly support if they would place themselves on Kepublican ground; but I shall oppose the lowering of the Republican standard even by a hair's breadth.

"I have written in haste, but I believe that I have answered your questions substantially.

"Respectfully yours, ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

—Another Georgian with a letter! The Hon. J.

Jackson, M. C., from the VIth District, has made an epistolary declaration of his sentiments. What he "To accredit our delegates to Richmond and Balti-

"To accredit our delegates to Richmond and Baltinore both—recommend them to adjourn the Richnond Convention to a day subsequent to the Baltimore
Convention—then go into the latter Convention, and
demand of New-York to do what I understand NewYork has promised to do if we return. If we are again
de eived, then demand of the Old Dominion, North
Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, to
choose between a united South upon principles sound—they themselves being the judges—and having already by their vetes at Charleston pronounced them
cound, to choose between these sound principles and
the union of the South on the one hand, and the rump
of the Democratic party, denationalized by its own
conduct, on the other.

"If they decide to maintain our rights and their own
rights, a great good will have been attained. If they
still turn their backs upon the promised land, and cling
to the flest-pots of Egypt, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we have exhausted every effort
to induce our brethren to follow the pillar of fire and
of cloud with us.

"They in the eyes of all right-thinking men at home

to induce our brethren to follow the pillar of fire and of cleud with us.

"Thus in the eyes of all right-thinking men at home and abroad, the cotton States will be strengthened, and many a "Godspeed" will go up from honest hearts all over the land, as we determine to have equality in the Democratic organization, or the great principle on which that organization is based out of it. That great principle is as simple as it is broud—covering every State of the Union and every citizen of every State. It is nothing more not less than the equality of all the States and equal rights to every citizen of each State. Why have we always incorporated in our platforms anti-tank and anti-tariff resolutions? Simply because a great moneyed monopoly \*\*secessarily\* must favor a few at the expense of the many, not dispensing its literality of the states or to citizens of the same State, and because a tariff for protection necessarily exhausted the agricultural States to fertifize manufacturing districts, and in the manufacturing States themselves forces the farmer to pay more money for the

turing districts, and in the manufacturing States themselves forces the farmer to pay more money for the iren in his paow that his neighbor, the iron monger may get nore for his iron.

"That is just what you, my dear sir, and your colleagues, denanded at Charleston—your rights to Georgia as to Massachusetts in our common land—the right of the Georgia soldier in Mexico, to whom the Government granted bounty land, to work it with the slave he inherited from his father, and the same right of the Massachusetts soldier to work it as he pleases, and the duty of the common Government to protect both in the common territory; and, if a hundred go there from Massachusetts, and but ten from Georgia, an auter denial of the right of the hundred to drive out the ten.

stope that fits the Democratic temple; it squares per-fectly with the corner, with such exact nicety, indeed, that, like those with which Solomon built the temple at Jerusalem, there need be heard not even the sound of a hammer to drive it in its place, much less will it jar any part of the fabric, or cause a single other stone to fall from its place. If it be again rejected at Baltimore, 'the stone which the builders rejected shall become the hend of the corner' at Kichmond, and 'the latter temple will exceed the glory of the former.''

-The Herald's Washington correspondent states that the Hen. John Covode, M. C., declines a renomi-

-The Chicago Press & Tribune has published a amphlet edition of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention taken verbatim by phonographers. It embraces also the official roll of delegates to the Convention, from all the States and Terri-

-At a Democratic meeting in Fayette County, Ga., on the 18th ult., the following was among the declarations adopted:

itons adopted:

"Recelved, That the Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and that neither Congress nor a Terrical Legislature has the right to legislate it into or abolish it -A large Bell and Everett meeting was held in

New-Orleans on the 30th ult. Christian Rosetius presided, as d the gallant Randall Hunt was the principal speaker.

seem to be in a bad way. The Newbern Progress says that " never have we seen so much vicuperation, scurrility, abuse, and indecency manifested by the members of the party here as has been during the last twelve months. In the Congressional contest last Summer and the present canvass, thus far, there has been more bitterness of feeling, more blackguardism and less regard for truth and decency exhibited by those who should be the conservators of public taste and public morals, than has ever come within our observation before."

- The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph save:

The friends of Cameron in this county are among the most heavy and enthusiastic in their support of Lincoln and Hamlin, as are also the supporters of Filimore in 1856. The probabilities are that no Bell and Everett ele toral ticket will be run in this State; and Everett ele toral ticket will be run in this State; and that nine out of every ten of the former Fillmore men will come up heartily, earnestly, honestly, and patriotically to Honest Old Abe's support. He has that conservation which they can embrace; that honesty that they profoundly respect; that firmness upon which they can repose; that hove of country that will never fail. We are thoroughly united in old Dauphin, and calculate upon a rousing majority both at the October and November elections." -The Republicans of Richmond County held a large

and enthusiastic ratification m eting at the Village of Richmond on Saturday evening last. Capt. Abram C. Simonson of Northfield was chosen President; Wm. Templeton Johnson of Castleton, and Edward Blake of Southfield, Vice-Presidents, and Monroe Bryant of Southfield, Secretary. Mr. George W. Curtis gave an eloquent and graphic account of the proceedings of the National Convention, which he attended as one of the delegates from that district, and upon closing, his report was accepted with several rounds of cheers for Curtis and the nominees-Lincoln and Hamlin, Although Mr. Seward was a month ago the choice, probably, of a majority of the Republicans of the county, it is already evident that more votes will be polled for Lincoln than could have been given to our distinguished Senator. Several influential citizens, who have hitherto acted with other political organizations, participated in this meeting, and it is known that others will follow their example in giving their support to the ticket. The meeting was also appropriately addressed by Mr. Brownell, and finally adjourned at a

-In correcting some false and injurious statements of Judge Douglas, in their great di-cussion in Illinois, two years ago, Mr. Lincoln, in one of his speeches,

used the following admirable Language:
"When we consider who Judge Donglas is—that he is a distinguished Senator of the United States—that he has served nearly twelve years as such-that his character is not at all limited as an ordinary Senator of the United States, but that his name has become of almost United States, but that his name has become of almost world-wide renown—it is most extraordinary that his hould so far forget the suggestions of justice to an adversary or of prudence to himself as to venture upon the ascertion of that which the slightest investigation would have shown him to be wholly false. I can only account for his having done so upon the supposition that that evil genius which has attended through his life, giving to him an apparent astonishing prosperity, such as to lead very many good men to doubt there being advantage in virtue over vice—I say I can only account for it on the supposition that that evil genius has at last made up its mind to desert him."

-The St. Louis Republican, a violent Democratic journal, bas a correspondent at Springfield, Ill., who

his friends from abroad. We do not speak advisedly but we are of the opinion that he is frequently 'bored' by those who are looking for the elephant. John Wentworth says that it is so arranged that Mr. Seward can either have the mission to England, or be Scoretary of State, when Mr. Lincoln shall be elected; and the informe is that the was the object in view which called Mr. Thurlow Weed here a short time since. We noticed in a paper, not long since, a statement in regard to Mr. Lincoln keeping a grocery when a young nan. Whatever may be the truth or falsity of this, we think it ill-timed. Mr. Lincoln is highly estermed in his private character wherever known. He is considered by men of all parties, political foce as well as friends, as a man of honor and honesty. It is his public and political acts that should be called in quertion; and, we think, he has much to answer for in that line."

-Mr. Everett's claims to be elected Vice-President are demonstra ed in some of the Southern journals by the republication of a long extract from his famous speech of 1824. As this interesting passage is probably new to many of our readers, we copy it from The

speech of 1824. As this interesting passage is probably pew to many of our readers, we copy it from The Petersburg Intitigencer, as follows:

'If there are any nombers in this House of that class of politician to whem the gentleman frew North Carolina (Mr. Sanders) alimbed, as having the disposition though not the power to disturb the companies contained in the Constitution on this point (the three-fittia representative principle). I am not of the runder. Neither am I one of those citizens of the North to when smeller hanne was subscribed, who would think it insures the north of the power to the runder. Neither a military, but there is no cause to which I would sooner to the South. I am no soldier, Sir; my habits and education at the South. I am no soldier, Sir; my habits and education at the South. I would code the whole continent to any one who would take it—to England to France, to Spidi; I would see it sunk in the bottom of the ocean before I would see any part of this fine America converted into a commental fayri, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolution by which alone such a custative fix could be trought on. The great relation of serviced in some form or other, with greater as less departures from the theoretic open or other, with greater as less departures from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nation. I know of no way by which the form of this servitude shall be fixed, but by publical institution. Domestic Silvary, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be the most beneficial to the slave, and that this voice is, Rise spained your master? and though I know fell well that in the religious relation. I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, Rise spained your master? No, Sir, the New Testament sure, Slaves, obey your master? Wa, Sir, the New Testament sure, Slaves, obey your master? No, Sir, the New Testament sure, Slaves, obey your master? Am it is constituted of the demanded of the classe in classe the charges o

The Intelligencer says this is a bold and manly vindication of the rights of the South.

-The Richmond Whig is engaged in proving that Mr Leil is sound, in a Southern sense, on the question of Slavery, and we must say that it succeeds in producing some very striking and even surprising extracts from his speeches. First, from a speech on the Com-

ducing some very striking and even surprising extracts from his speeches. First, from a speech on the Compromise measures in 1850:

"As to the lawfolcess or sinfulness of the institution of Storety, whe her frontied or frantic priests, or more learned and ration groups of more law religious dates and responsibilities; whatever interpretation of the law of Nature or of Almighty God they may amountee; whetever doctrines or theories of the equality of human rights and of the various races of mankind, diversibled as they are by complexion by physical formation and north development the disciples of a transcendental creed of any kind may hold or teach; however they may dogmatize upon this hypothe sis, and dea lare it to be a violation of the law of Nature by any of e mar; with whatever superfloity of mental or physical faradits, a they may be endued to subjugate those of an interior race, and make them the instruments of improvement and emiscrations, in carrying forward the great work of civilization—until we shall be cultivated by revolation from a higher-connect than them one cond-ion, and in this of from a higher-connect than them share by what I see revealed in the history of mankind from the earliest period of recorded dime, uncontacilized by Dwine authority. I must interpret that law according to the prominent facts connected with this subject as they stand our before us this day. Looking through the system continued of Hindoo, Egyptian, Assyrian, Jewish, Greek, and Ioman civilization. I have seen the institution recognized by the theoremic government of the Jewes, the chosen of positivities of the Word of Life, by Democratic Athons, and Republican Rome. I have seen upon the overthrow of Roman civilization by the savege lorders of the North, that these new master, and still mader an advancing civilization until a comparatively received period. I see the same institution mild a comparatively received period. I see the same institution cannot be a little day among our Northern brethren; and I have yet in instruc to the interests and welfare of both master and slave

Nature."

Here is another:

"Sir, making all the allowance for American enterprise and the energies of the labor under such a system of free government as we enjoy. Pateold whether the power and recoverse of the country would have stained more than half their present extraordinary proportions but for this no-much-reviled institution of Stavery. Sir, your rich and varied commerce, external and internal; your narigotion; pour commercial marine, the nursery of the military; your owner reconner; the public credit, your commercial tary; your anylo reconner; the public credit, your commercial tary; your owner reconner; the public credit, your manufactures; your rich populaus, and splendid cities—alt, all may trace to this institution, as to their vell-syring, their present givents of high and grandeer by the great stopics of the South—the printitive period of organized society—from its earliest and putriach if form to this live, in every quanter of the globa—and all its results, even the magnificant results of Masery in the United States, are declared to be sgainst the law of Nature. Though contibuting in a hondred values forms and under through a period of thousands of verse to the amelioration of the condition of marking one handed vene the seal under the subject of the subject of the splendid contibuting in a hondred values forms abused, as all human institutions even the sea of religion are still contributing to advence the vance of visitation, though from present good; yet sheery mad it is beneated results are prenounced good; yet sheery and all is beneated in though, if you please, having its ergin in individual capitity, still working out a general good; yet sheery and all is beneated results are prenounced good; yet sheery and all is beneated results are prenounced facts in the physical reconney, we nave arisely deduce a general law of physical hadron and natural method of resonning, by which we are taught that, from a great many particular and well established facts in the physical reconney, we nave arisely

This is from the some speech:

"It is contended that the South is secured in the fall benefit of the doctrine held by some of the most distinguished champi It is contended that the South is secured in the fall benefit of the dost time beid by some of the most distinguished champions of its rights, who maintain that the Constitution, proprie regard, that the flag of the 1 inten protects the citizen in the empty ment of his rights of preperty of every description recognized search; in any of the states, on every sea, and in every Territory of the 1 inon. The constitutes of the general distring held on this point, I think, connot well be questioned or disproved; and if the question related to a Territory situated as Oregon was when the United States came into paraents of it, property is always would be entitled to the protection of the Laws and Constitution of the United States."

"Did John C. Calbe un himself," says the writer in The Warg, "ever take higher ground than that ?"

- That splendid and effective body of young men, the Wice-Awakes of Hartford, Conn., have just reorpunized themselves for the Presidential campaign. We copy their Caratitation, for the benefit of young Republicans in other places who may desire to imitate their example:

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, young men of the City of Hartford, desirates of secure gale see adapted and perpetuity of the principles of the Republican party, and the election of its candidates for other to all places of henor and trust in the forestment, do where by explicitly declare our entire develops. It the Constitution and the Union, or opposition to interference with Slavery in the States where it now he gally exists and our unqualified and unallocated and the second constitutional means its artist extension, and pledge ourselves to usual honorable means of the second constitution of the circular of its candidates to office.

CONSTITUTION. CONSTITUTION.

And 1. The name of this Association shall be "The Republi-

ADV. I. The manne of this Association shall be "The Reguldina White-dwakes of Hartford."

ART. 2. The Association shall, by meetings held under its direction, by its general influence, and the personal influence of the cambers, seek to sitain the check set forth in the preamble.

ART. 2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President six Vi c-Presidents a Corresponting Fesculary, a Recordnoc, and the personal influence of its chinec, and the personal influence of its chiect set forth in the preamble.

Association shall consist of a Presidence of the chinect set for the president of the presiden

of five, and an Audior of Accounts.

Any, 4. (in occasion of public pande this Association shall be under the economical of a "apade who shall have power to appoint such aniertimate officers as he may deem proper.

Any, 5. (in officers of this Association shall be elected by a major vote of the numbers propert, at a meeting called for that purpose, and vote shall be by ballot.

Any, 6. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all